19 February 2025

Down-hole televiewer data reinforces potential for a large-scale gold discovery at Christmas Creek, WA

Down-hole surveying at the Martin Prospect confirms the significance of high-grade gold intercepts from last year, showing they are related to a series of stacked veins intercepted at close to true width and not drilled down a vein/structure

Highlights

- **Down-hole televiewer data suggests that veins encountered in hole 24XCRC097, which returned high-grade gold mineralisation, were intersected at a high angle to the hole axis (i.e., the hole has drilled across the veins and not down them).**
- **24XCRC097 intersected 10m @ 12.66g/t Au from 59m and 10m @ 7.34g/t Au from 94m.**
- **This adds weight to the interpretation that there is a stacked vein system at Martin with scale potential and that the previously reported intercepts are likely close to true width*.**
- **Planning is advancing towards the next round of exploration drilling at Christmas Creek.**

Trek Metals Limited (ASX: **TKM)** ("**Trek**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to advise that down-hole televiewer data relating to previously reported broad zones of high-grade gold mineralisation intersected at the 100%-owned Christmas Creek Gold Project in the Kimberley region of WA has further enhanced the discovery potential of the project.

Trek Metals CEO, Derek Marshall, said: *"We are very pleased to report that down-hole televiewer surveying was successful in determining the orientation of the mineralised veins in hole 24XCRC097 at the Martin Prospect – and that the orientation indicates the presence of a series of stacked high-grade gold veins. From a discovery perspective, this is a fantastic outcome.*

*"For those not aware, Trek reported two highly significant gold drill intersections late last year at Martin, with drill-hole 24XRCR097 returning **10m @ 12.66g/t** from 59m and **10m @ 7.34g/t Au** from 94m down-hole. Refer:* https://investorhub.trekmetals.com.au/announcements/6605930

"For early-stage drilling in a new area, these high-grade intersections are incredibly encouraging, particularly now that their geological significance has been validated.

"The Project has all the ingredients for a significant greenfields discovery, with a fantastic address, sitting at the intersection of two major Proterozoic Orogens, intersected by major structures that are interpreted to be extensions to those that control mineralisation in the prolific Tanami Gold Province. Importantly, the geology is largely obscured by recent sand cover, meaning that the area has been hidden from historical prospecting, unlike most belts of gold-bearing rocks in Western Australia.

"The broad, high-grade intercepts at Martin confirm the potential for a significant orogenic gold system and, together with recently acquired down-hole data, indicate the presence of a series of

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stacked veins. This has given us significant momentum towards unlocking what we believe could be a very significant greenfields gold discovery.

"The team has been busy integrating all our datasets and planning follow-up exploration for the 2025 season. We have a number of targets in front of us that we are gearing up to test."

Down-hole televiewer data (see Figure 1 and Figure 2) shows that the majority of the veins intersected in 24XCRC097 were intersected at a relatively high angle to the hole axis. This suggests that the veins were intersected at close to true width* and, importantly, the hole has not drilled down a vein, giving a much wider (and less significant) apparent intersection.

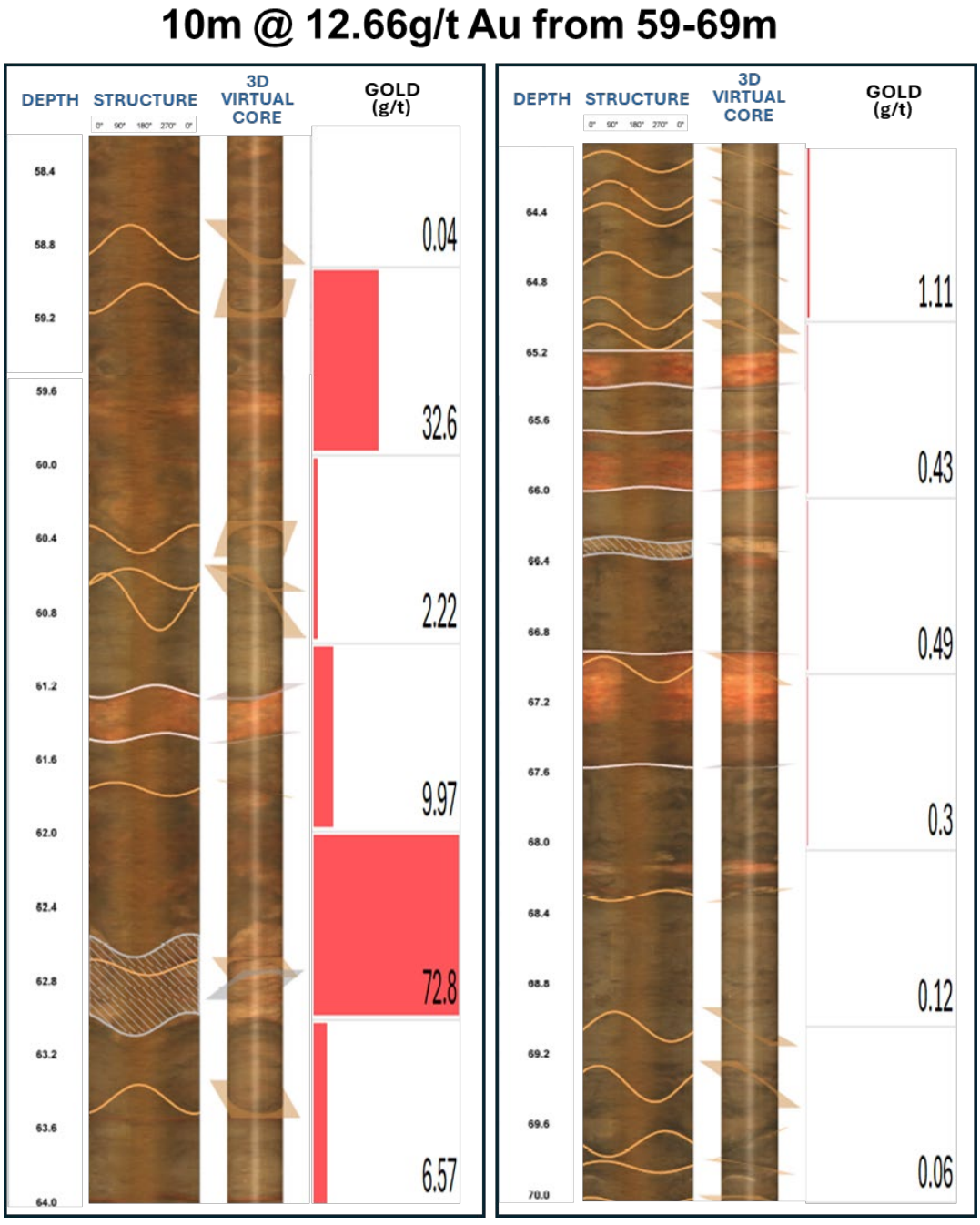

Figure 1. Down-hole televiewer data (58-70m) from the upper intercept in 24XCRC097, with 10m @ 12.66g/t Au from 59m, shows numerous veins intersected by the drill-hole at a high angle to the hole axis, supporting the interpretation of a stacked vein system intercepted at a high angle (refer to Figure 3 which shows the difference between low and high angle vein intersections). Gold (g/t) data bars and numbers are 1m laboratory assay data as previously released.

A theoretical visual representation of drill-hole vein intersections representing A) high angle and B) low angle are shown in Figure 3 to aid the reader's interpretation of Figures 1 and 2.

The data from the lower intercept in 24XCRC097 also shows that the stacked veins have been intersected at a high angle to the axis of the hole (Figure 2), again supporting the significance of the previously reported assay results.

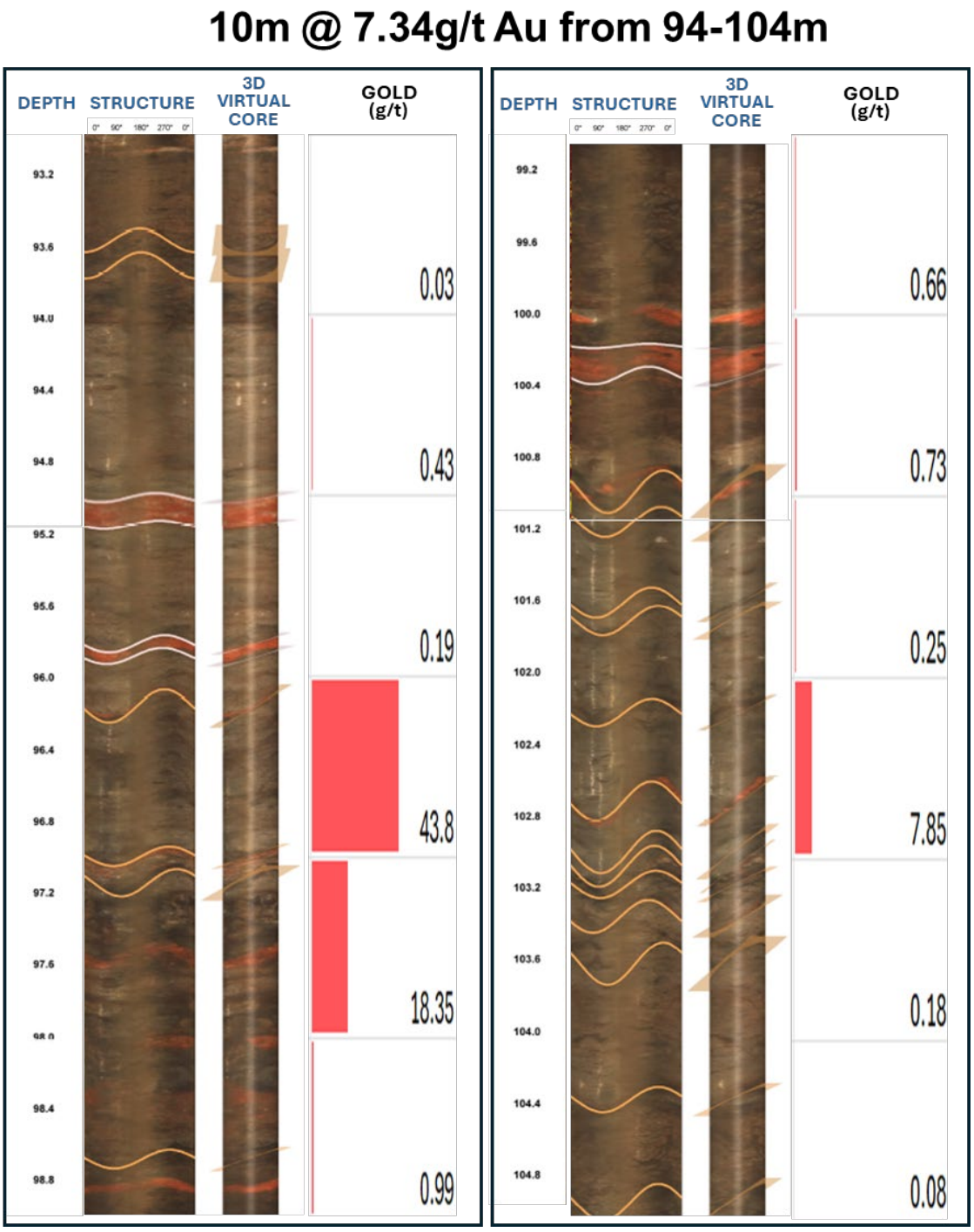

Figure 2. Down-hole televiewer data (93-105m) from the lower intercept in 24XCRC097, with 10m @ 7.34g/t Au from 94m, also showing numerous veins intersected by the drill-hole at a high angle to the hole axis supporting an interpretation of a stacked vein system intercepted at a high angle (refer to Figure 3 which shows the difference between low and high angle vein intersections). Gold (g/t) data bars and numbers are 1m laboratory assay data as previously released.

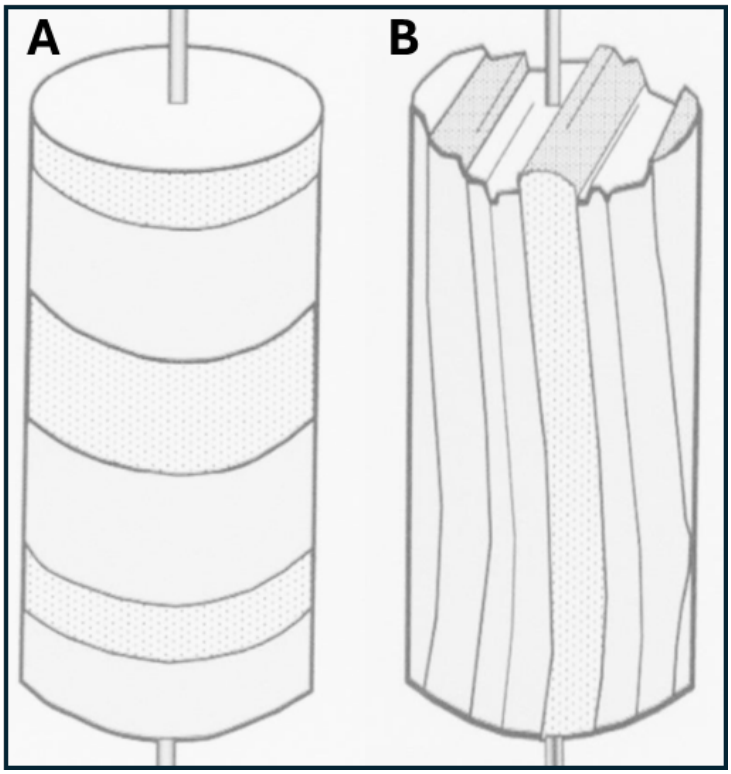

*Figure 3. Idealised drill-hole vein intersections, showing **A) veins intersected at a high angle to the core/hole axis, i.e., the hole has drilled across the veins at close to true width (similar to what the data suggests is likely to be multiple gold-bearing veins in 24XCRC097)**, and B) veins intersected at a low angle, i.e., drilled down a vein with a much larger apparent intersection than the true width (modified after https://rogermarjoribanks.info/making-sense-2d-data-part-3-diamond-drill-core/)*

As previously reported, Trek drill-hole 24XRCR097 was designed to follow up a previous significant intercept that returned 2m @ 9.65g/t Au from 72m in hole NEWXCRC012.

Hole 24XCRC097 was designed as a scissor hole and drilled to the south due to the interpretation that the mineralised vein in hole NEWXCRC012 was intersected at a low angle, similar to example B in Figure 3 above. Hole NEWXCRC012 appears to have only intersected one vein as the hole was drilled in a sub-parallel orientation to that of the mineralised vein set, whereas hole 24XCRC097 has drilled across the veins, intersecting numerous mineralised veins (Figure 4 and Figure 6).

These down-hole results have significantly upgraded the prospectivity of the Martin Prospect to host a significant accumulation of gold.

For previously released drill results refer: https://trekmetals.com.au/announcements/4421568 for historic data & https://trekmetals.com.au/announcements/6605930 for recent data.

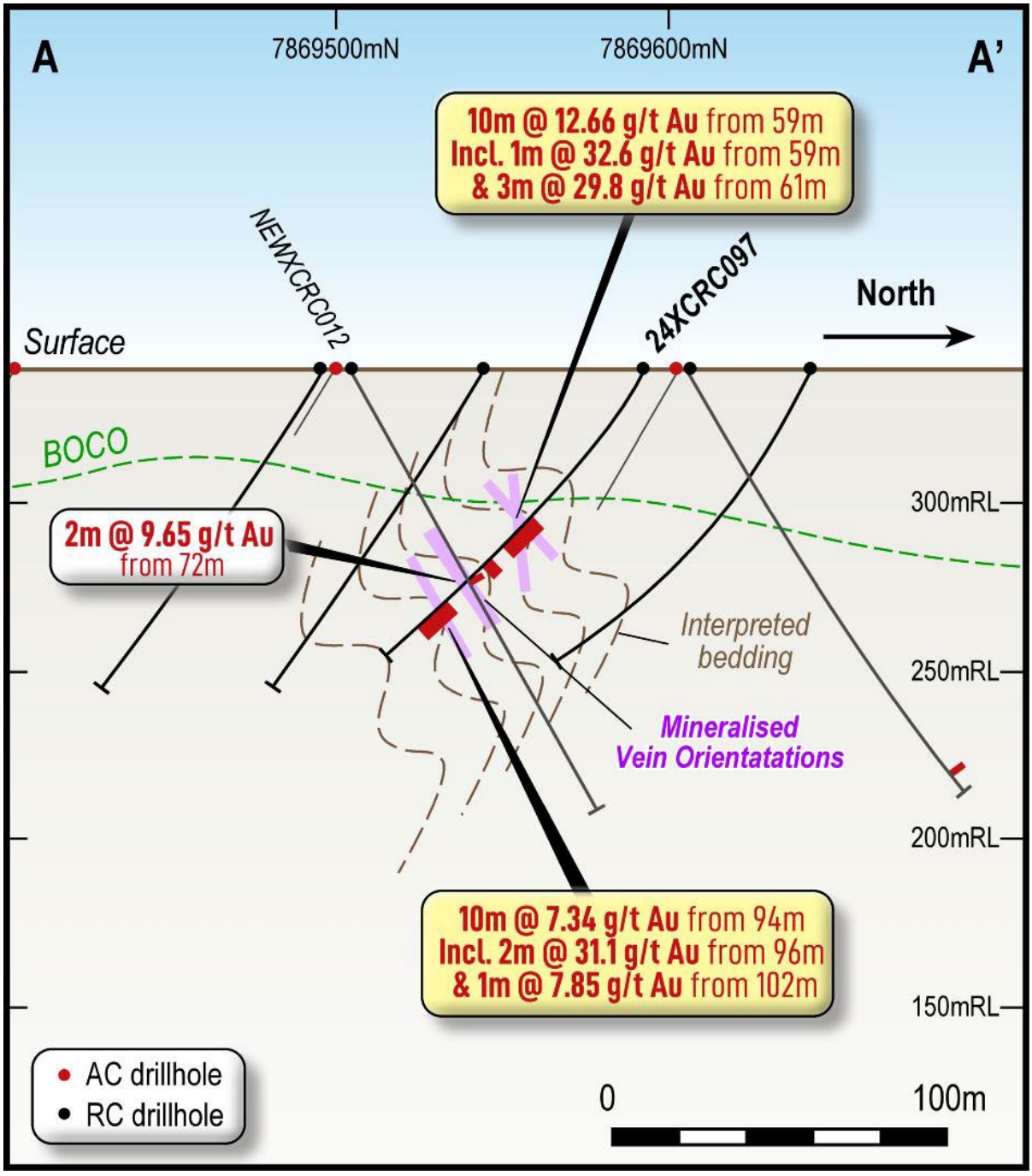

Figure 4. Cross-section at Martin, highlighting the two significant recent gold intercepts in yellow and the mineralised vein orientations in NEWXCRC012 & 24XCRC097 showing the interpreted stacked vein system. Refer to Figure 6 for cross-section reference line in plan view.

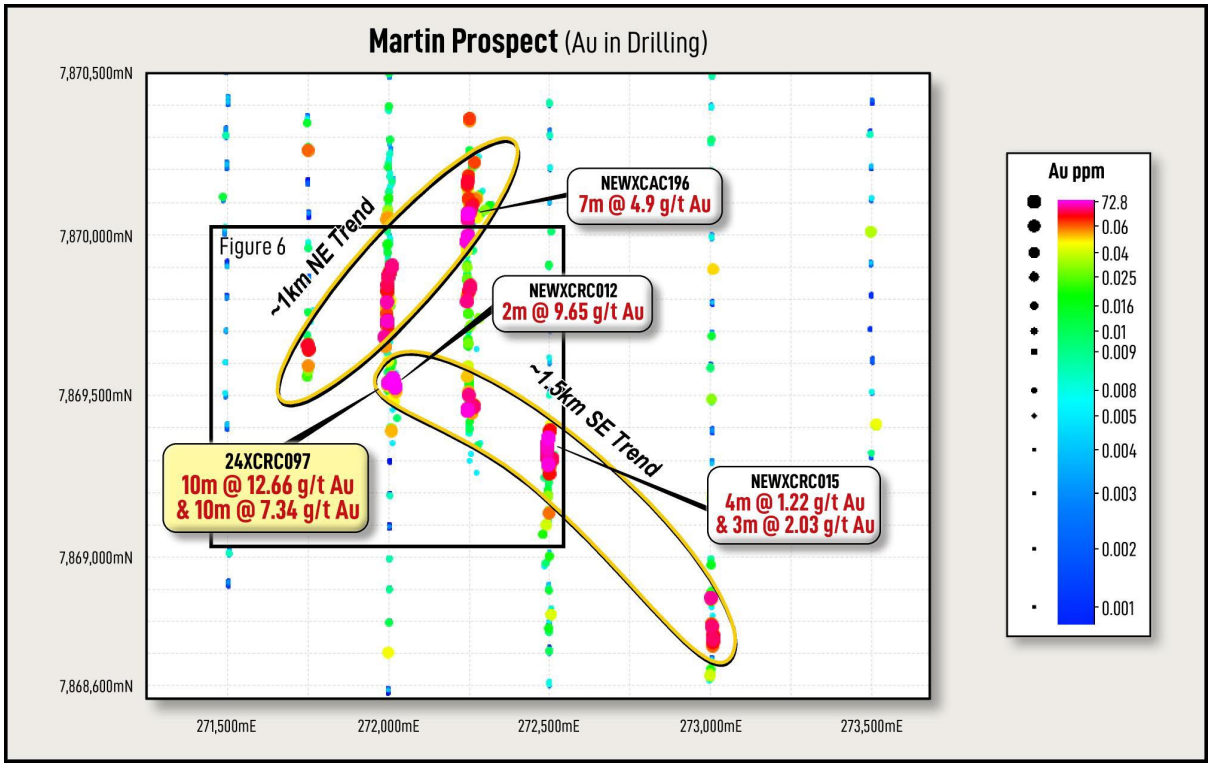

Figure 5. Martin Prospect plan with gold in drilling highlighting the previously reported two emerging gold trends. Black box showing the extent of Figure 6 below (zoomed in around significant intercepts in 24XCRC097 & NEWXCRC012).

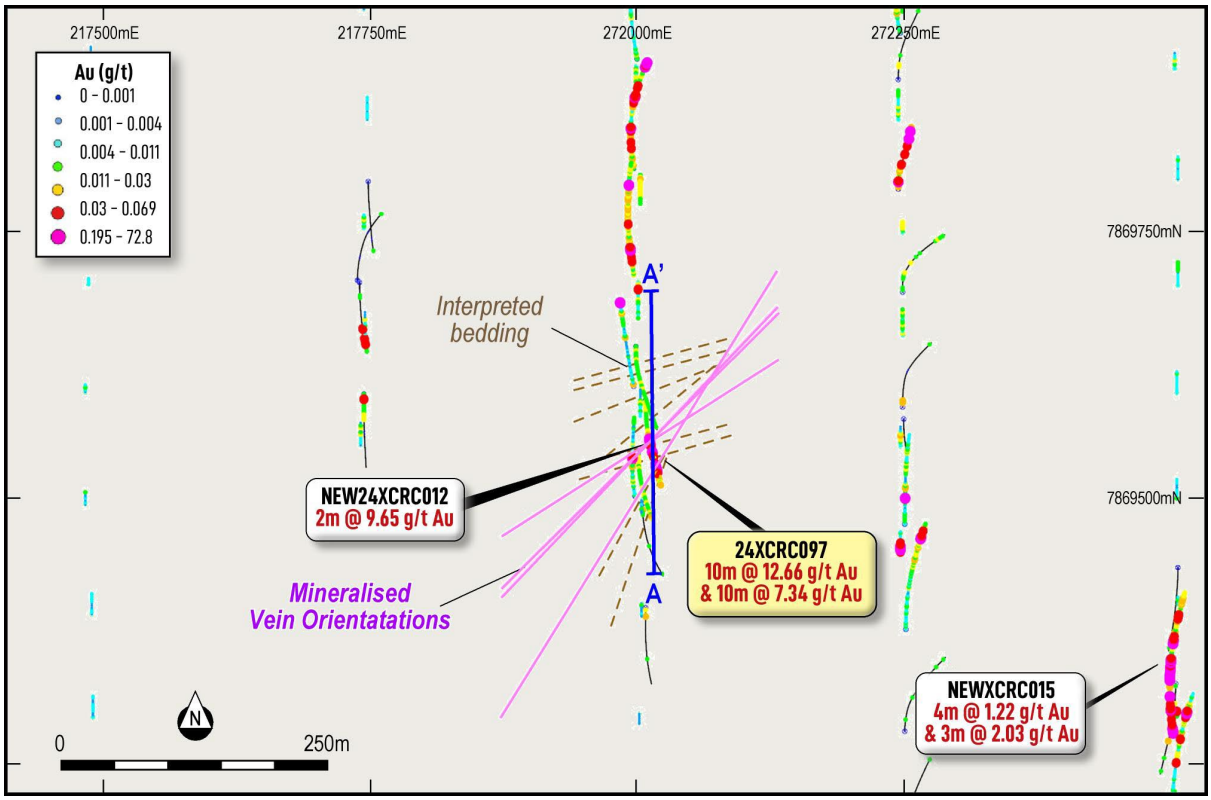

Figure 6. Zoomed in plan view at Martin, highlighting the mineralised vein orientations and interpreted bedding from the holes around the significant intercepts in 24XCRC097 & NEWXCRC012. As above coloured gold grades from drilling. Section markers A & A' relating to Figure 4.

The geological interpretation of the down-hole televiewer data suggests that the gold-bearing veins are situated in the hinge position of a folded sequence of meta-sedimentary rocks (Figure 4).

The hinge-zone control is something that is expected in this style of deposit – see an example cross-section from the Callie Deposit in the Tanami region of Australia below as an analogue (Figure 7).

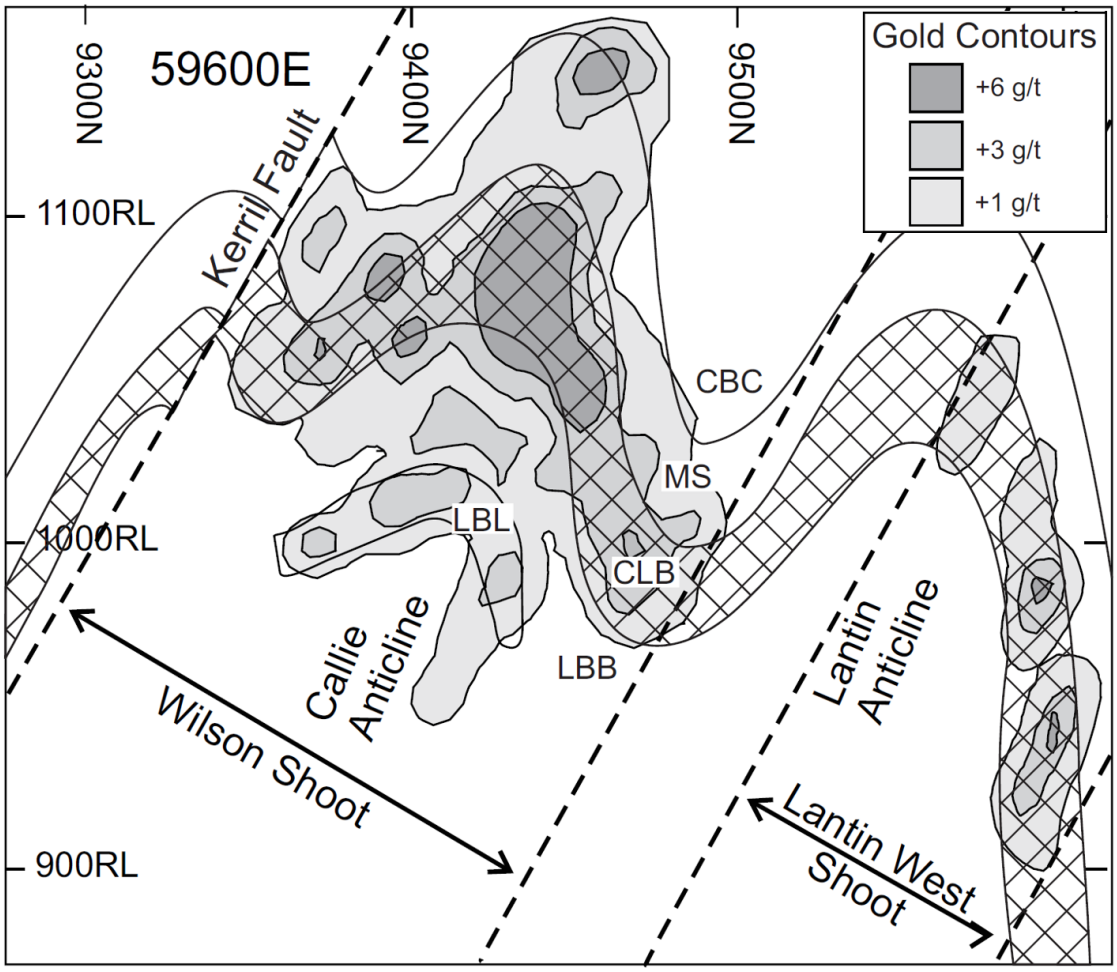

Figure 7. Wilson Shoot and Lower Blake Lode mineralisation highlighting the hinge-zone control of the Callie and Lantin West Anticlines. CBC = Callie Boudin Chert, MS = Magpie Schist, CLB = Callie Laminated Beds, LBB = Lower Blake Beds, LBL = Lower Blake Laminations (after: Voulgaris, P. & Emslie, J. (2004). Geology and ore estimation at the Callie underground Gold Mine, Tanami, NT. 71-78.)

Planning for follow-up drilling at Martin is advancing well. The team is concurrently assessing additional target areas with the broader tenement package at Christmas Creek that will also be tested during the next round of field activities.

Authorised by the Board of Directors

ENDS
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COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report relating to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by the Company's Chief Executive Officer, Mr Derek Marshall, a Competent Person, and Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Marshall has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and to the type of activity described to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves." Mr Marshall has disclosed that he holds fully paid Ordinary Shares and Performance Rights in the Company. Mr Marshall consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and content in which it appears.

DISCLAIMERS AND FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement contains forward looking statements. Forward looking statements are often, but not always, identified A words such as "seek", "target", "anticipate", "forecast", "believe", "plan", "estimate", "expect" and "intend" and statements that an event or result "may", "will", "should", "could" or "might" occur or be achieved and other similar expressions.

The forward-looking statements in this announcement are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts and projections about Trek and the industry in which it operates. They do, however, relate to future matters and are subject to various inherent risks and uncertainties. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied by any forward-looking statements. The past performance of Trek is no guarantee of future performance.

None of Trek's directors, officers, employees, agents or contractors makes any representation or warranty (either express or implied) as to the accuracy or likelihood of fulfilment of any forward-looking statement, or any events or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement, except to the extent required by law. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement. The forward-looking statements in this announcement reflect views held only as at the date of this announcement.

Appendix

Downhole geophysical tool information:

Probe	Model	Manufacturer	Resolution / Accuracy
Acoustic Borehole Televiewer	BHTV42	Electromind LIM Group	2mm
Optical Borehole Televiewer	OPTV52	Electromind LIM Group	2mm
Natural Gamma	BHTV42/OPTV52	Electromind LIM Group	~30cm
Spectral Gamma	GRS60	Electromind LIM Group	~30 cm
North Seeking Gyro	NSGyro 6750	Geovista	~30 cm
Density Tool	9238	Century Geophysical	~10 cm

Borehole logging information:

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azimuth	Drilled Depth (m)	Logged Depth (m)	Measurements
24XCRC090	272245	7869775	-60	0	120	33	Acoustic Televiewer, Optical Televiewer, North Seeking Gyro, Density, Structural Interpretation Open hole blocked at 34.6m
24XCRC097	272003	7869775	-60	180	120	119.7	Acoustic Televiewer, Optical Televiewer, North Seeking Gyro, Spectral Gamma, Density, Structural Interpretation
24XCRC103	273008	7868785	-60	180	120	77.9	Acoustic Televiewer, Optical Televiewer, North Seeking Gyro, Density, Structural Interpretation Open hole blocked at 78.5m
24XCRC104	273001	7868886	-60	180	120	118.8	Acoustic Televiewer, Optical Televiewer, North Seeking Gyro, Density, Structural Interpretation
24XCRC107	271746	7869699	-60	180	120	49.8	Acoustic Televiewer, Optical Televiewer, North Seeking Gyro, Density, Structural Interpretation Open hole blocked at 49.8m. OPTV blocked at 32.5m.

24XCRC109	272002	7868548	-60	180	115	114.8	Acoustic Televiewer, Optical Televiewer, North Seeking Gyro, Spectral Gamma, Density, Structural Interpretation
24XCRC110	272003	7869644	-60	180	120	104.8	Acoustic Televiewer, Optical Televiewer, North Seeking Gyro, Spectral Gamma, Density, Structural Interpretation Open hole blocked at 105m. OPTV blocked at 89.3m.

Structural Feature Legend used for the structural interpretation of acoustic and optical images:

	Code	Tadpole	Sine Wave	
1	BZ			Broken Zone / Undifferentiated
2	F1			Fault - Wide Open (10mm+)
3	F2			Joint/Fracture - Open (1-10mm)
4	F3			Joint/Fracture - Tight (0-1mm)
5	V1			Vein
6	BF			Bedding / Banding / Foliation
7	IDF			Induced Fracture
8	FLTC			Fault Contact
9	CT			Contact
10	SHR			Shear
11	0			Bottom of Casing
12	1			Water Level

JORC Table Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Downhole surveying was undertaken by Wireline Services Group on a selection of recently drilled Reverse Circulation drillholes at the Martin Prospect, Christmas Creek Project. • Downhole tools included: o North seeking gyro o Optical borehole televiewer o Acoustic borehole televiewer o Spectral gamma tool o Natural gamma tool o Density tool • Data processing was undertaken by Wireline Services Group with data provided to Trek as a strip log incorporating optical and acoustic images logs, spectral gamma and density graphic logs, and structural interpretation, including a flat and 3D virtual core representation. • Structural interpretation data was also provided in tabular format and included depth, azimuth, dip, aperture, structure classification.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drill testing was undertaken by Reverse Circulation (RC) with face sampling drill bit, drill cuttings are returned to surface via inner tubes in the drill string. • Drill bit diameter ranged from 115mm to 105mm depending on wear.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• No new drill sampling results are being reported therefore this section is not applicable.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Downhole logging of 24XCRC097 (the focus of this announcement) was logged in its entirety by Wireline Services Group for all tools listed under Sampling Techniques above. Adjacent holes 24XCRC109 & 110 were also logged in their entirety during the same trip in December 2024. Hole NEWXCRC012 was logged by Wireline Services Group in September 2020 with a set of deliverables similar to that provided to Trek, with interpreted structure and 3D virtual core.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected,*	• No sampling or sample preparation was undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Refer to Appendix at the back of the main body of the announcement for details on geophysical tools • Plots were created for each borehole using BHTV and OPTV image data. Structural features were 'picked' according to major, minor, partially or closed fractures / joints; Sharp contacts, foliations, veins were also 'picked' and classified. Both the BHTV and OPTV data is oriented in High Side and corrected to True North using the tools on-board triple magnetometer and accelerometer. The structural data (oriented to client gyro deviation data) was plotted on a Polar & Rose Diagram with poles and contours in 15m intervals to bottom of hole. A fracture frequency (per meter) was also generated using the structural dataset. • Calibrations of the tools were performed at WSG's Perth facility prior to transporting the tools to site. Intervals of holes 24XCRC097 & 24XCRC110 were logged twice and show good repeatability.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Quality control of the logged data was undertaken in the field. Data was uploaded to WSG's Geoscience Centre and processed. Deliverables were supplied to Trek Metals as combined geophysical logs in WellCAD, PDF, CSV and LAS format. • Data management consultants compile the data into a relational SQL database, hosted in a secure data centre, which enforces data integrity and ensures that the data meets the required validation protocols.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Location of drill collars were recorded using a handheld GPS which is considered appropriate at this stage of exploration. • Grid projection system has been standardised in the database to GDA2020 MGA zone 52 • Surface RL data is collected using GPS, which is then projected to an SRTM DTM to improve accuracy. This is considered appropriate for this stage of exploration. • Downhole surveying utilised a north seeking gyro and a specialist vehicle mounted wireline to determine the spatial location of downhole measurements.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drillhole spacing is considered appropriate for the stage of exploration, though not of sufficient density to establish grade continuity. Further drilling is required to establish continuity that may lead to the estimation of a Mineral Resource. • Refer to Appendix at the back of the main body of the announcement for details on resolution / accuracy of the wireline tools.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The company has a high confidence in the vein orientation data and associated interpretation displayed in Figures 4 & 6. Due to the high confidence in the vein orientation the company believes that the sampling of the mineralised structures in recent hole 24XCRC097 has not introduced a sampling bias, with the data showing the veins to be striking approximately NE-SW and dipping steeply to the NW, and the drill hole being drilled to the S, swinging to a more SE direction therefore intersecting the veins approximately perpendicular (i.e., close to true width). • 3D virtual core presented in Figures 1 & 2 are represented with the top of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		image being the top of the hole. • The company has a moderate confidence in the current geological interpretation displayed in the Figure 4 cross-section, with interpretation and integration of the multi-element RC drill sample data and downhole televiewer data on-going. The overall strike of the bedding appears to be more consistent, with the dominant trends around hole 24XCRC097 shown in Figure 6. • At this early stage of exploration, the exact influence of geological structure is unknown. Additional drilling is required to aid in structural interpretation and determining the relationship between observed mineralisation and geology / structure.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No new drill sampling results are being reported therefore this section is not applicable.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A review of all available information regarding the sampling techniques, data and analytical methods has been undertaken by Trek and it is considered that appropriate methods have been employed at all stages of exploration to date. • Reviews of legacy results have been completed in house by the previous operator and by Trek prior to, and further upon acquisition of the project. • Recent data has been submitted to both internal review and discussions around best practice with external consultants.

JORC Table Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results:

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• The Project is located ~140 km south-west of Halls Creek in northern Western Australia and comprises granted licences E80/4975, E80/5082, E80/5083, E80/5427, E80/5914, E80/6010, and E80/6011, and two applications, E80/6007 & E80/6012. • All tenements are held by Archer X Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary company of Trek Metals Limited. • The Licences are located on Native Title determined land belonging to the Yi-Martuwarra Ngurrara in the West, and the Jaru people in the East. There is no determined Native Title claim over the southeast of the Project. • Native title, heritage protection and mineral exploration agreements have been entered into with the Jaru and Yi-Martuwarra Ngurrara Native Title Holders and Newmont Exploration Pty Ltd and/or Archer X Pty Ltd. All agreements are currently in the process of being assigned to Archer X Pty Ltd. All fieldwork activities have been undertaken in conjunction with approval from Native Title representatives of the Yi-Martuwarra Ngurrara and Jaru people with heritage surveys completed at Martin, Coogan, Willis, and Austin, and cultural monitors were present when requested. An archaeological survey was completed prior to drilling activities at Zahn. • The Project area lies within five cattle stations; Larrawa, Lamboo, Carranya, Yougawalla and Bulka.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Project area is relatively under explored with historical activity centred on the Christmas Creek and Burrtina Pool prospects. A rare earth oxide Resource within a carbonatite dyke (Cummins Range Project, RareX Limited, ASX:REE), exists just outside and to the southeast of the Project area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Gold nuggets were first discovered in proximity to the Christmas Creek in the 1890's. Barnes (1985) suggests several thousand ounces were produced from the area, mostly in the 1930s and 1950s. No official production records exist. Further prospecting and illegal dozing of the site has occurred. • CRA Exploration Pty Ltd (CRAE) undertook exploration in the area during the mid-1970s, undertaking an airborne magnetic and radiometric survey, where percussion drilling returned isolated bismuth (420ppm) and gold (0.6ppm) anomalism. • G.B. Barnes and Associates for M.H. Ynema in the mid-1980s to early 1990s undertook sampling across stockwork veining produced a peak gold value of 21g/t Au. A 20g/t Au result was returned in 1992 after further sampling. • Billiton Australia explored the southwestern portion of the Project between 1991 and 1994 for Pb-Zn mineralisation. Utilising 2D seismic data collected in 1985 for oil exploration, gravity, and magnetic data Billiton targeted an oil-trap style limestone dome with a single 565m deep diamond core hole. No significant assay results were returned however the model they were targeting has been superseded. • Northern Star Resource Ltd completed Air Core (AC) drilling targeting the CRAE gold-bismuth anomaly and geophysical aeromagnetic and radiometric highs undercover. Forty-six AC holes were drilled for 1,636m over three years. No significant assays were returned. • Newmont entered into a Joint Venture agreement with Archer X Pty Ltd in 2017 and explored the Project until withdrawal in September 2023, with most of the on groundwork undertaken in the period 2018 – 2022. Exploration included significant surface geochemistry followed up by limited Air Core and Reverse Circulation drilling (details outlined in the announcement dated 11th October 2023, and associated Table 1). Three prospects (Coogan, Martin and Zahn) have been drill tested and have all returned positive results. Highlights from Martin include 7m at 4.9g/t Au (including 1m at 29.6g/t Au) from 24m in hole NEWXCAC196, 2m @ 9.65g/t Au from 72m in NEWXCRC012 and 3m @ 2.03g/t Au from 137m in NEWXCRC015. At Zahn, weak polymetallic mineralisation with a maximum intercept of 1m at 1% zinc was seen in association with sulphides along the contact between granodiorite and metasedimentary rocks. Drilling at Coogan returned 34m @ 0.18g/t Au from 58m in hole NEWXCRC021, 38m @ 0.16g/t Au from 14m and 30m @ 0.15g/t Au from 144m in hole NEWXCRC029. Newmont also undertook numerous geophysical surveys, including passive seismic, ground magnetics, wireline televiewer & airborne EM.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Project is centred on the southernmost extension of the Halls Creek Orogen, located within the Kimberley region of Western Australia. Proterozoic sediments of the Project area are broadly correlative with Proterozoic sediments of northwestern Australia, host to the world class Callie-Auron deposit in the Tanami Orogen. • It is hypothesised that this area may represent a triple junction with the Granites-Tanami Orogen, Wunaamin Miliwundi Orogen and the Halls Creek Orogen. Paleoproterozoic rocks of the eastern zone of the Lamboo Province are the oldest rocks mapped. Neoproterozoic rocks of the Wolfe and Louisa Basins are also present. In the Project area, these Palaeo- to Neoproterozoic rocks are largely covered by both recent sand cover and Phanerozoic sedimentary rocks of the Canning Basin.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The exploration undertaken by Newmont has identified gold mineralisation at Coogan and Martin associated with minor sulphides (pyrite, chalcopyrite) in quartz veins. Mineralisation at Martin has an association with bismuth, tellurium, tungsten and selenium. Mineralisation at Coogan has a strong correlation with bismuth and also has an association with tellurium, copper and molybdenum, potentially pointing towards an intrusion-related mineral system. In both cases, the psammitic to pelitic host rocks are interpreted to be part of the Olympio Formation, a correlative of the Killi Killi Formation in the Tanami Region.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Holes discussed in detail at Martin (NEWXCRC012 & 24XCRC097) are displayed in plan (Figures 5 & 6) and section (Figure 4) in the body of the announcement. For additional drill hole information, and for previously released tabular format see Trek Metals ASX announcement on 31st October '24, https://investorhub.trekmetals.com.au/announcements/6605930
		• Legacy drill information is reported in detail in the Trek Metals ASX announcement on 11th October '23. https://investorhub.trekmetals.com.au/announcements/4421568

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Exploration drill assay results in this announcement have previously been released, via Trek Metals ASX announcement on 31st October '24, refer: https://investorhub.trekmetals.com.au/announcements/6605930 • No data truncations were performed. • No metal equivalents values have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Structural interpretation of downhole televiewer data of mineralised veins in holes 24XCRC097 & NEWXCRC012 show that the veins are intersected at a high angle to 24XCRC097 and at a low angle to NEWXCRC012, suggesting that the intercepts reported from 24XCRC097 are close to true width and represent a set of sheeted veins, whereas the single intercept from NEWXCRC012 is likely a single vein. • The true width of mineralization is not currently known due to the early-stage nature of the exploration. All widths reported are down hole lengths. Additional drilling is planned to determine the orientation and extent of gold mineralisation at the Martin Prospect.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See relevant maps in the body of this announcement. • For additional information refer links to previous announcements in the Drill hole Information section of this Table.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Recent downhole televiewer surveying focused on 24XCRC097 and adjacent holes in order to establish the orientation of mineralised veins. Unedited data interpreted and provided by independent contractors Wireline Services Group is displayed in Figures 1 & 2. Company projection and interpretation of that

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		data, using all holes, is displayed in Figures 4 & 6.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Exploration data for the project continues to be reviewed and assessed and new information will be reported if material.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work likely to include: o on-going geochemical and structural interpretation, o petrology on mineralised samples and host rocks, o gravity surveying, o future drilling to determine the extent of the high-grade stacked vein system interpreted to exist at the Martin Prospect will be a top priority for Trek at the Christmas Creek Project moving forward. Details around the extent of the planned drilling will be released to the market in due course.